SOURCING TRANSPARENCY:

WILD CAUGHT FISH AND SHELLFISH

thaiunion.com

Thai Union Group PCL. launched its global sustainability strategy SeaChange® in 2016. The strategy has three overarching aims organized into four programs to drive meaningful improvements across the entire global seafood industry.

seaCHANGE

Sustainable seas, now and for future generations

Workers are safe, legally employed and empowered

Legal and licenced vessels, operating responsibly

SAFE AND LEGAL LABOR

Providing safe, legal and freely-chosen employment in our own facilities and in supply chains is critically important to Thai Union.

Fair Labor Goals and Roadmap

RESPONSIBLE SOURCING

Traceability is the key to improving the transparency and operational practices of the entire seafood supply chain.

Responsible Sourcing Goals and Roadmap

RESPONSIBLE OPERATIONS

The way we operate must be environmentally responsible and show a duty of care for our workers.

Responsible Operations Goals and Roadmap

PEOPLE AND COMMUNITIES

At Thai Union we take responsibility for improving the lives of those living and working in the regions in which we operate.

People and Communities Goals and Roadmap

SeaChange® is an integrated plan of initiatives, organized into four programs, to drive meaningful improvements across the entire global seafood industry.

Good Governance	Transparency	Partnerships and Collaboration
Robust leadership, policies and processes ensure our business is focused on delivering our sustainability objectives and is ethical across all our operations.	We will remain transparent in all communications with stakeholders, customers and the industry, sharing our learnings and providing regular updates on our progress.	We have and will continue to actively seek out NGOs, governments and industry partners to work with us on initiatives designed to deliver against our overarching objectives. We will continue to share our findings so the entire industry can benefit from our experience and findings.

This Sourcing Transparency: Wild Caught Fish and Shellfish report has been completed together with the company's partner, WWF, which Thai Union has worked with since 2014. Thai Union works with WWF through its brands in Europe to transform its supply chains to ensure the company's products sold in Europe come from sustainable sources. Find out more about the partnership by visiting John West's partnership page (https://www.john-west.co.uk/sustainability/wwf-partnership/). Through the partnership, Thai Union has funded four years of WWF's work with coastal fishing communities in East Africa, where WWF is conducting essential research into the sustainability of local fisheries, which will help protect fish supplies for millions of people. Find out more in this short film about the project.

WWF assesses and advises Thai Union on the environmental sustainability of its seafood. It does this by completing an annual species assessment, which involves Thai Union sharing its European supply chain data which includes information such as vessels, species, catch methods, catch areas and other key elements. WWF then uses its Common Assessment Methodology and central database to provide a sustainability assessment for each wild caught species present in the supply chain. This result is then used as part of a prioritization exercise in which we proceed to identify and develop 'fishery improvement projects' (FIPs) starting with the highest priority supply chains. These FIPs will ensure improvements are made to the fishery that protects stocks for future generations, ecosystem impacts are minimized and fishery management is improved. This process of evaluation and FIP implementation helps Thai Union to deliver against our global tuna commitment that 75 percent of branded tuna will be from fisheries certified by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) or in a FIP towards MSC, and Thai Union's WWF partnership commitments. To find out more about what a FIP is, watch this short video (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fyg9_U4ytoM).

This report presents the data from this assessment process with the intention to increase transparency of supply chain work in the following Thai Union European brands. Not all of the species are sold by all of the brands and each brand works to ensure that it meets its own sourcing commitments.

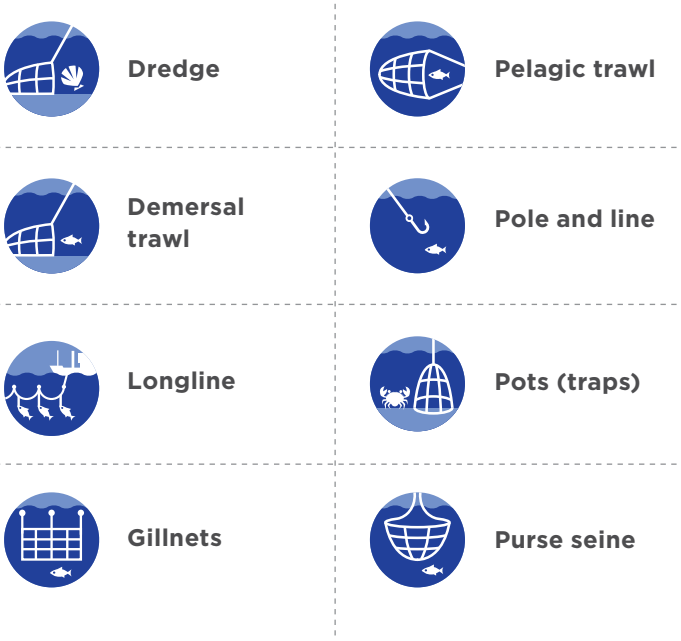
Disclaimer: Species and fisheries sourcing information disclosed covers the period of 2017. Thai Union will review and update the information within this transparency project as appropriate i.e. on an annual basis. Situations may arise during the year where the company may need to deviate from what is presented within this disclosure (e.g. a change to the availability of certain species) or decides to introduce new species. Thai Union has strict protocols in place to manage this eventuality and all species are sourced in accordance with company standards.

This page provides an explanation of the tables, terms and pictures used in this document.

The species in this report are grouped into three species: tuna, fin fish and other and section three presents a location map of the fisheries area for each category.

For each of the different supply chains the following information is presented:

- Common name and Latin name, and a graphic representation of the species or species group;
- Capture method and graphic of how the species was caught:



- The 'FAO Major Fishing Area' provides the location of where the species was caught.
- The 'country' and respective flag graphic provides further detail on where the fishery is.
- The 'WWF assessment' is the result of the 'priority' level exercise and its current status.
- 'Further information' includes a summary of the WWF assessment for the stock, management and ecosystem impacts. It also provides links to any relevant web-pages which contain more information for extended reading on a particular fishery.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in this document:

AAFA	American Albacore Fishing Association
ADFG	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
ETP	Endangered, Threatened and Protected species
EEZ	Economic Exclusion Zone
FAD	Fish Aggregating Device
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIP	Fishery Improvement Project
FIUN	Fishing Industry Union of the North
HCR	Harvest Control Rules
IATTC	Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission
ICCAT	International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna
ICES	The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea
IOTC	Indian Ocean Tuna Commission
MSC	Marine Stewardship Council
NFA	Norwegian Fish Auction
PNA	Parties of the Nauru Agreement
RFMO	Regional Fisheries Management Organisations
SIOTI	Sustainable Indian Ocean Tuna Initiative
TAC	Total Allowable Catch
TUNACONS	Tuna Conservation Group
WCP	Western Central Pacific
WFOA	Western Fishboat Owners Association

TUNA

TUNA: FAO AREAS

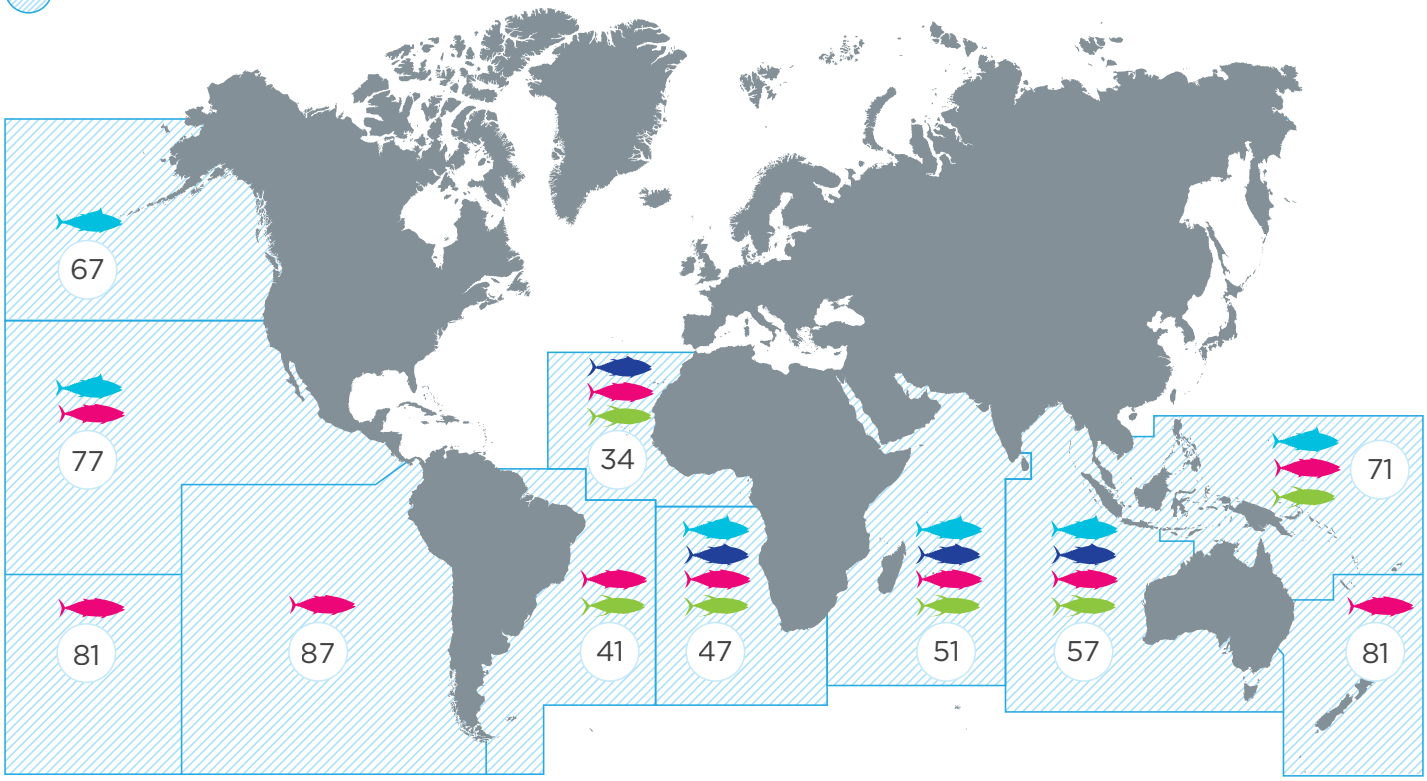
Albacore Tuna
Thunnus alalunga

Bigeye Tuna
Thunnus obesus

Skipjack Tuna
Katsuwonus pelamis

Yellowfin Tuna
Thunnus albacares

= *FAO Area



SPECIES INFORMATION

SPECIES	CAPTURE METHOD	FAO MAJOR FISHING AREA	COUNTRY	WWF ASSESSMENT	FURTHER INFORMATION
Albacore Tuna *Thunnus alalunga* 	Longline 	FAO 67, 77	USA 	Certified by the MSC	The AAFA and WFOA North Pacific albacore tuna fishery has been certified by the MSC since 2007. For more information: https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/aafa-and-wfoa-north-pacific-albacore-tuna/@@view
Albacore Tuna *Thunnus alalunga* 	Pole and line 	FAO 47	South Africa 	High-Medium priority Improvement required	Thai Union and WWF will look to develop projects that aim to improve this fishery to achieve MSC. Management is considered effective and the fishery is assessed to have low bycatch rates and low impact. There are some uncertainties in the stock assessments of albacore. This tuna species is not considered to be in an overfished state.
Albacore Tuna *Thunnus alalunga* 	Pole and line 	FAO 71	New Zealand 	High-Medium priority Improvement required	Thai Union and WWF will look to develop projects that aim to improve this fishery to achieve MSC. Management of the pole and line tuna fisheries in the Western Central Pacific (WCP) Ocean is considered partly effective. The fishery is considered to have low ecological impacts. Overfishing is not considered to be occurring neither is the stock assessed to be overfished.
Albacore Tuna *Thunnus alalunga* 	Purse seine 	FAO 51, 57	Seychelles 	Medium priority Improvement required	Thai Union and WWF will look to develop projects that aim to improve this fishery to achieve MSC. There is a lack of biological information on the Indian Ocean albacore stock, however, the limited data has given evidence that the stock is not overfished and not subject to overfishing. A precautionary approach to stock management is being implemented.
Bigeye Tuna *Thunnus obesus* 	Pole and line 	FAO 34, 47	Ghana 	High priority Improvement required	WWF and Thai Union are working to establish a FIP that will address the issues for the pole and line caught yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tuna in Ghana. The stock is currently considered to be overfished and the management is considered ineffective. The pole and line fishery is assessed to have low impact on non-target species and the external environment. Catches should be reduced significantly and precautionary harvest strategies should be adopted. The fishery depends on the capture of baitfish which is predominantly highly resilient small pelagic species, however, there is insufficient data to assess the stock's health.
Bigeye Tuna *Thunnus obesus* 	Pole and line 	FAO 34, 47	Senegal 	High priority Improvement required	WWF and Thai Union are working to establish a FIP that will address the issues for the pole and line caught yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tuna in Senegal. The stock is currently considered to be overfished and the management is considered ineffective. The fishery is assessed to have low impact on non-target species and the external environment. Catches should be reduced significantly and robust and precautionary harvest strategies should be adopted. The fishery depends on the capture of baitfish which is predominantly highly resilient small pelagic species, however, there is insufficient data to assess the stock's health.

SPECIES INFORMATION

SPECIES	CAPTURE METHOD	FAO MAJOR FISHING AREA	COUNTRY	WWF ASSESSMENT	FURTHER INFORMATION
Bigeye Tuna *Thunnus obesus* 	Purse seine	FAO 51, 57	Seychelles	High priority Fishery Improvement Project	Thai Union and WWF are participating in the Indian Ocean purse seine tuna FIP, or the 'Sustainable Indian Ocean Tuna Initiative' (SIOTI), that was launched in 2017. This FIP covers the catches of yellowfin, skipjack and bigeye tuna and will address the issues. For more information: https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/indian-ocean-tuna-purse-seine-sioti. The stock of bigeye tuna is not overfished or experiencing overfishing. Management of this fishery is reasonable, however, harvest control rules (HCRs) and Total Allowable Catches (TACs) specific to bigeye tuna have not been implemented. A negative impact of the Fish Aggregating Device (FAD) associated purse seine fishery is assumed as the bycatch includes juvenile tuna and vulnerable and endangered species. Some positive FAD management measures were recently adapted by the IOTC.
Bigeye Tuna *Thunnus obesus* 	Purse seine	FAO 34, 47	Ghana	High priority Fishery Improvement Project	The Eastern Atlantic Ocean purse seine tuna FIP was launched in December 2017. This FIP covers the catches of yellowfin, skipjack and bigeye tuna, and will address the issues. For more information: https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/eastern-atlantic-tuna-purse-seine. ICCAT recognise that the bigeye stock in the Atlantic Ocean is overfished and that overfishing is occurring. Management of this stock is recognized as being ineffective. Catches should be reduced significantly and robust and precautionary harvest strategies should be adopted. The primary driver of the stocks overfishing is identified as the catch of juvenile fish around FADs. In addition, FAD sets are associated with higher bycatch rates.
Skipjack Tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* 	Purse seine	FAO 51, 57	Seychelles	High priority Fishery Improvement Project	The Indian Ocean purse seine tuna FIP, or the Sustainable Indian Ocean Tuna Initiative (SIOTI), was launched in June 2017. This FIP covers the catches of yellowfin, skipjack and bigeye tuna, and will address the issues. For more information: https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/indian-ocean-tuna-purse-seine-sioti. The stock appears moderately depleted; however, the stock is not overfished, and overfishing is not occurring. A HCR and reference points for skipjack tuna were formally adopted in May 2016. However, no management and conservation measures are in place to control the Indian Ocean skipjack stock. A negative impact of the FAD associated purse seine fishery is assumed as the bycatch includes juvenile tuna and vulnerable and endangered species. Some positive FAD management measures were recently adapted by the IOTC.
Skipjack Tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* 	Purse seine	FAO 34, 47	Ghana	High priority Fishery Improvement Project	The Eastern Atlantic Ocean purse seine tuna FIP was launched in December 2017. This FIP covers the catches of yellowfin, skipjack and bigeye tuna, and will address the issues. For more information: https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/eastern-atlantic-tuna-purse-seine. There is no indication that the East Atlantic skipjack stock is overfished. Management measures in place for skipjack tuna are deemed marginally effective. The adoption of a HCR is recommended by the Scientific Committee for 2020. Bycatch of juvenile tunas and other non-target species occurs in this fishery.

SPECIES INFORMATION

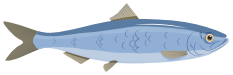
SPECIES	CAPTURE METHOD	FAO MAJOR FISHING AREA	COUNTRY	WWF ASSESSMENT	FURTHER INFORMATION
Skipjack Tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* 	Purse seine 	FAO 71	Western Pacific countries - various	High priority Improvement required	Thai Union and WWF will look to develop projects to improve this fishery. The skipjack tuna fishery in the Western Pacific is recognized as not being over-fished, although there are no HCRs in place. Effective management of this fishery will see these measures put in place, possible through the actions of the FIP.
Skipjack Tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* 	Pole and line 	FAO 41	Brazil 	High priority Improvement required	WWF and Thai Union are working together to establish a FIP for this fishery. This stock is not overfished or experiencing overfishing. Major changes in the population structure have been observed which may indicate that the stock is less healthy than estimated by ICCAT. No specific management measures are in place for skipjack tuna in the Atlantic. The fishery depends on the capture of baitfish which is predominantly highly resilient small pelagic species, however, there have recently been reduced availability of preferred baitfish species.
Skipjack Tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* 	Pole and line 	FAO 34	Ghana 	High priority Improvement required	WWF and Thai Union are working to establish a FIP that will address issues for pole and line caught yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tuna in Ghana. There is no indication that the East Atlantic skipjack stock is overfished and the management measures that are in place for skipjack tuna are deemed to be marginally effective. The adoption of a HCR is recommended by the RFMO Scientific Committee for 2020. The fishery depends on the capture of baitfish which is predominantly highly resilient small pelagic species, however, data to assess the stock's health could be improved.
Skipjack Tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* 	Pole and line 	FAO 34, 47	Senegal 	High priority Improvement required	WWF and Thai Union are working to establish a FIP that will address issues for pole and line caught yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tuna in Senegal. There is no indication that the East Atlantic skipjack stock is overfished. Management measures in place for skipjack tuna are deemed marginally effective. The adoption of a HCR is recommended by the RFMO Scientific Committee for 2020. The fishery depends on the capture of baitfish which is predominantly highly resilient small pelagic species, however, there is insufficient data to assess the health of the stock.
Skipjack Tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* 	Purse seine 	FAO 77, 87	Ecuador 	High priority Improvement required	Thai Union is sourcing skipjack tuna from the TUNACONS FIP, which is operated out of Ecuador, and they also source non-FIP skipjack tuna from this same FAO area. For more information: https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/eastern-pacific-ocean-tropical-tuna-purse-seine-tunacons. Research indicates that the stock is healthy and resilient to fishing pressure, but the information regarding potential overfishing is conflicting. In 2016, IATTC adopted HCRs for tropical tunas based on interim target and limit reference points.
Skipjack Tuna *Katsuwonus pelamis* 	Purse seine 	FAO 71, 81	PNA, Samoa 	Certified by the MSC	This MSC certified fishery covers the purse seine free-school catches of skipjack in the WCP. The stock is not overfished and not experiencing overfishing. Management of the fishery is rated as partially effective with no harvest strategy for this species or a limit of catches through a TAC or other input or output controls. Purse seining on free swimming schools is assessed to have a lower rate of bycatch than on FAD associated schools. The Trimarine WCP and the PNA WCP fisheries, which are using sets on free-school tuna, are MSC certified and they are under the same management regime.

SPECIES INFORMATION

SPECIES	CAPTURE METHOD	FAO MAJOR FISHING AREA	COUNTRY	WWF ASSESSMENT	FURTHER INFORMATION
Yellowfin Tuna *Thunnus albacares* 	Purse seine 	FAO 34, 47	Ghana 	High priority Fishery Improvement Project	The Eastern Atlantic Ocean purse seine tuna FIP was launched in December 2017. This FIP covers the catches of yellowfin, skipjack and bigeye tuna and will address the issues. For more information: https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/eastern-atlantic-tuna-purse-seine. Evidence indicates that the Atlantic yellowfin tuna stock is overfished, but that overfishing is not occurring. Management measures are in place, namely a TAC and a time/area closure, but are regarded as marginally effective and uncertain. The adoption of HCRs for the tropical tunas is recommended by the RFMO Scientific Committee for 2020. FAD associated sets have high bycatch rates of juvenile tuna and other species.
Yellowfin Tuna *Thunnus albacares* 	Purse seine 	FAO 71	Western Pacific countries - various	High priority Improvement required	Thai Union and WWF will look to develop projects to improve this fishery. The WCP yellowfin tuna fishery is considered not to be overfished. Management of this fishery is rated as marginally effective due to the lack of compliance with scientific advice, along with the lack of bycatch catch limits and use of best practice mitigation techniques.
Yellowfin Tuna *Thunnus albacares* 	Pole and line 	FAO 34, 47	Ghana 	High-Medium priority Improvement required	WWF and Thai Union are working to establish a FIP for pole and line caught yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tuna in Ghana that will address the issues. Evidence indicates that the Atlantic yellowfin tuna stock is overfished, but that overfishing is not occurring. Management measures are in place, namely a TAC and a time/area closure, which are regarded as marginally effective. The adoption of HCRs for the tropical tunas is recommended by the RFMO Scientific Committee for 2020. The fishery depends on the capture of baitfish which is predominantly highly resilient small pelagic species, however, there is insufficient data to assess the health of the stock.
Yellowfin Tuna *Thunnus albacares* 	Pole and line 	FAO 34, 47, 41	Senegal 	High-Medium priority Improvement required	WWF and Thai Union are working to establish a pole and line FIP for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tuna in Senegal that will address the issues. Evidence indicates that the Atlantic yellowfin tuna stock is overfished, but overfishing is not occurring. Management measures are in place, namely a TAC and a time/area closure, but are regarded as marginally effective. The adoption of HCRs for the tropical tunas is recommended by the RFMO Scientific Committee for 2020. The fishery depends on the capture of baitfish which is predominantly highly resilient small pelagic species, however, there is insufficient data to assess the health of the stock.
Yellowfin Tuna *Thunnus albacares* 	Purse seine 	FAO 51, 57	Seychelles 	High priority Fishery Improvement Project	The Indian Ocean purse seine tuna FIP, or Sustainable Indian Ocean Tuna Initiative (SIOTI), was launched in 2017. This FIP covers the catches of yellowfin, skipjack and bigeye tuna and will address the issues. For more information: https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/indian-ocean-tuna-purse-seine-sioti. The stock status is determined as overfished and overfishing is occurring, and that management is not effective. At this time there are no TACs or other output controls in place, and no harvest strategies. It is recommended that the IOTC implements strict harvest control rules and TACs. A negative impact of the FAD associated purse seine fishery is assumed as the bycatch includes juvenile tuna and other species.

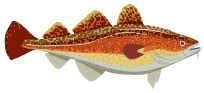
FINFISH: FAO AREAS

Anchoveta
Engraulis ringens



Atlantic Herring
Clupea harengus

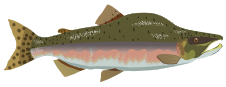
Chum Salmon
Oncorhynchus Keta



Cod
Gadus morhua

Lumpfish
Cyclopterus lumpus

Mackerel
Scomber Scombrus

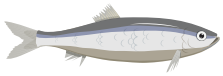


Pink Salmon
Oncorhynchus gorbuscha

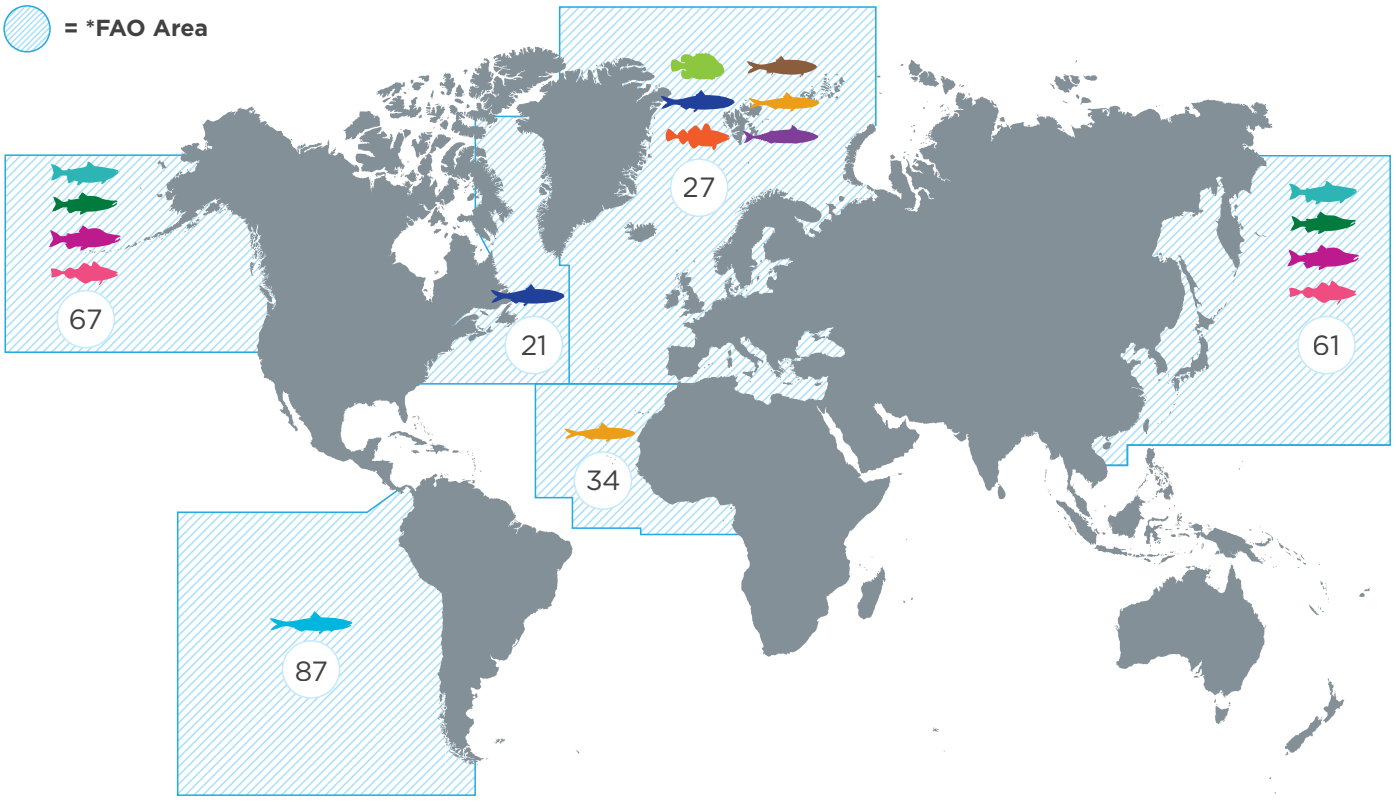
Pollock
Theragra chalcogramma

Sardine
Sardina pilchardus

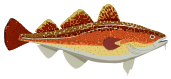
Sockeye Salmon
Oncorhynchus nerka



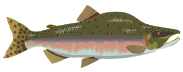
Sprat
Sprattus Sprattus



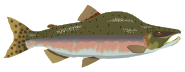
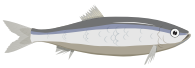
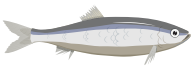
SPECIES INFORMATION

SPECIES	CAPTURE METHOD	FAO MAJOR FISHING AREA	COUNTRY	WWF ASSESSMENT	FURTHER INFORMATION
Anchoveta *Engraulis ringens* 	Purse seine 	FAO 87	Peru, Chile 	Low-Medium priority Fishery Improvement project	This fishery is working on improvements through a FIP which aim to improve the fishery and move it towards MSC certification. For more information: https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/peruvian-anchovy-industrial-purse-seine. This stock is found along the Peruvian and Chilean coastlines and both Peru and Chile issued management plans within their EEZs. The effectiveness of management measures is considered to be high. Ecosystem effects are reported for seabirds due to food chain cascading.
Cod *Gadus morhua* 	Demersal trawl 	FAO 27	Norway 	Certified by the MSC	The FIUN Barents & Norwegian Seas cod and haddock fishery has been certified by the MSC since 2013. For more information: https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/fiun-barents-norwegian-seas-cod-and-haddock/@@view
Atlantic Herring *Clupea harengus* 	Pelagic trawl 	FAO 27	UK 	Sustainable practices in place/ Certified by the MSC	Thai Union sources a mixture of MSC and non-MSC herring from the Atlantic Ocean surrounding the UK. This stock is recognized to be effectively managed. The Northern Ireland Pelagic Sustainability Group (NIPSG) North Sea herring was MSC certified in December 2016. For more information: https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/northern-ireland-pelagic-sustainability-group-nipsg-irish-sea-atlantic-mackerel-north-sea-herring/
Atlantic Herring *Clupea harengus* 	Pelagic trawl 	FAO 27	Norway 	Certified by the MSC	The herring fishery in ICES V, VI, VII, IV has been MSC certified since 2009. This is part of the Norwegian spring-spawning herring. For more information: https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/norway-spring-spawning-herring/@@view
Atlantic Herring *Clupea harengus* 	Pelagic trawl 	FAO 27	Denmark 	Low priority Sustainable practices in place	Management is considered to be effective. The ecosystem based approach is used in management of the fishery. It is considered to have low impact on the sea bed habitat and other aspects of the external environment.
Atlantic Herring *Clupea harengus* 	Pelagic trawl 	FAO 27	Sweden,  Poland, Latvia 	Low priority Sustainable practices in place	Management is considered to be effective and various approaches are applied, such as TACs and area closures. The fishery is assessed to have low impact on the sea bed habitat and other aspects of the external environment.
Atlantic Herring *Clupea harengus* 	Pelagic trawl 	FAO 21, 27	Canada 	Low-Medium priority Improvement required	Canadian fisheries are regulated by TACs and HCRs. The overall management is considered effective in part. A conservation and harvesting plan is implemented, but there is no Integrated Fisheries Management Plan yet. Atlantic herring purse seine fishery is unlikely to cause significant damage to any endangered species, the environment and habitats.
Lumpfish *Cyclopterus lumpus* 	Gillnets 	FAO 27	Greenland 	Certified by the MSC	No stock assessments are available for *C. lumpus* in FAO 27 (Greenland EEZ). The species exhibits slow growth, making it moderately vulnerable to fishing pressure, however, this fishery uses selective static gillnets. This species is mainly harvested for its roe, which is a highly sort after alternative to caviar. This fishery has been MSC certified since August 2015. For more information: https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/greenland-lumpfish/@@view

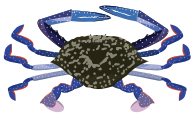
SPECIES INFORMATION

SPECIES	CAPTURE METHOD	FAO MAJOR FISHING AREA	COUNTRY	WWF ASSESSMENT	FURTHER INFORMATION
Lumpfish *Cyclopterus lumpus* 	Gillnets	FAO 27	Norway	Certified by the MSC	The NFA Norwegian Ling and Tusk and NFA Norwegian Lumpfish fishery has been certified by the MSC since 2017. For more information: https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/nfa-norwegian-ling-tusk-and-nfa-norwegian-lumpfish/@@view
Mackerel *Scomber Scombrus* 	Purse seine, Pelagic trawl	FAO 27	Norway	Certified by the MSC	The mackerel stock in FAO 27 is assessed to be healthy. A management system is in place and is largely effective. This fishery was recertified by the MSC in 2016. For more information: https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/minsa-north-east-atlantic-mackerel/@@view
Mackerel *Scomber Scombrus* 	Purse seine, Pelagic trawl	FAO 27	UK	Certified by the MSC	The mackerel stock in FAO 27 is assessed to be healthy. A management system is in place and is largely effective. This fishery was recertified by the MSC in 2016. For more information: https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/minsa-north-east-atlantic-mackerel/@@view
Mackerel *Scomber Scombrus* 	Purse seine, Pelagic trawl	FAO 27	Iceland	Sustainable practices in place / Certified by the MSC	Part of the fishery is MSC certified, while the remaining stock is subject to an effective management system. The Iceland Sustainable Fisheries Atlantic mackerel fishery has been certified by the MSC since October 2017. For further information: https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/isf-iceland-mackerel/
Pollock *Theragra chalcogramma* 	Pelagic trawl	FAO 61, 67	USA, Russia	High-Medium priority Improvement required	Part of the fishery in the Alaskan Bering sea is MSC certified. A FIP has been created to improve this fishery and should be sourced from. The FIP will help to address the likely overfishing that could be occurring. Management is judged to be partly effective. The Western Bering Sea pollock stock is currently below its target biomass. Bycatch rates for non-target species appear to be low.
Pink Salmon *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*  Sockeye Salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka*  Chum Salmon *Oncorhynchus Keta* 	Purse seine and Gillnets	FAO 67	USA	Certified by the MSC	The Alaska salmon fisheries are managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG). The majority of stocks of pink, chum and sockeye salmon are considered to be healthy. The fisheries take part in FIPs and parts of the fishery have been MSC certified since 2000. For more information: https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/alaska-salmon/@@view

SPECIES INFORMATION

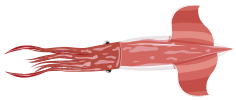
SPECIES	CAPTURE METHOD	FAO MAJOR FISHING AREA	COUNTRY	WWF ASSESSMENT	FURTHER INFORMATION
Pink Salmon *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*  Sockeye Salmon *Oncorhynchus nerka*  Chum Salmon *Oncorhynchus Keta* 	Purse seine and Gillnets 	FAO 61, 67	Russia 	Certified by the MSC	The majority of catches originate from Western and Eastern Kamchatka. Management of this fishery is regarded as overall partly effective. Part of the salmon fishery in Russia from the Kamchatka region is certified. For more information: https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/va-delta-kamchatka-salmon-fisheries/@@view
Sardine *Sardina pilchardus* 	Purse seine 	FAO 27	France 	Certified by the MSC	The South Brittany sardine purse seine fishery has been certified since 2010. For more information: https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/south-brittany-sardine-purse-seine/@@view
Sardine *Sardina pilchardus* 	Purse seine 	FAO 34	Morocco 	Low-medium priority Fishery Improvement Project	There is limited data available on the stock which creates uncertainty. Management lacks harmonized regulatory measures for the area. Discard rates are considered to be low and capture of ETP species is unlikely. This fishery is working on a FIP that aims to improve the fishery and move it towards MSC certification. For further information: https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/morocco-sardine-pelagic-trawl-and-seine-maroc-sardine-chalut-p%C3%A9lagique-et-senne
Sprat *Sprattus Sprattus* 	Pelagic trawl 	FAO 27	Baltic Sea - various countries	Low priority Sustainable practices in place	Part of this fishery is certified by the MSC. Management is considered to be effective and applies an ecosystem based approach. The fishery is assessed to have low impact on the sea bed habitats.
Sprat *Sprattus Sprattus* 	Pelagic trawl 	FAO 27	North Sea - various countries	Low priority Sustainable practices in place	This fishery was previously certified by the MSC. Management is considered to be effective and impacts on the ecosystem are assessed to be low.

OTHER SPECIES: FAO AREAS

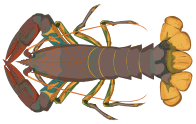


Blue Swimming Crab
Portunus armatus

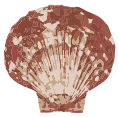
Brown Crab
Cancer pagurus



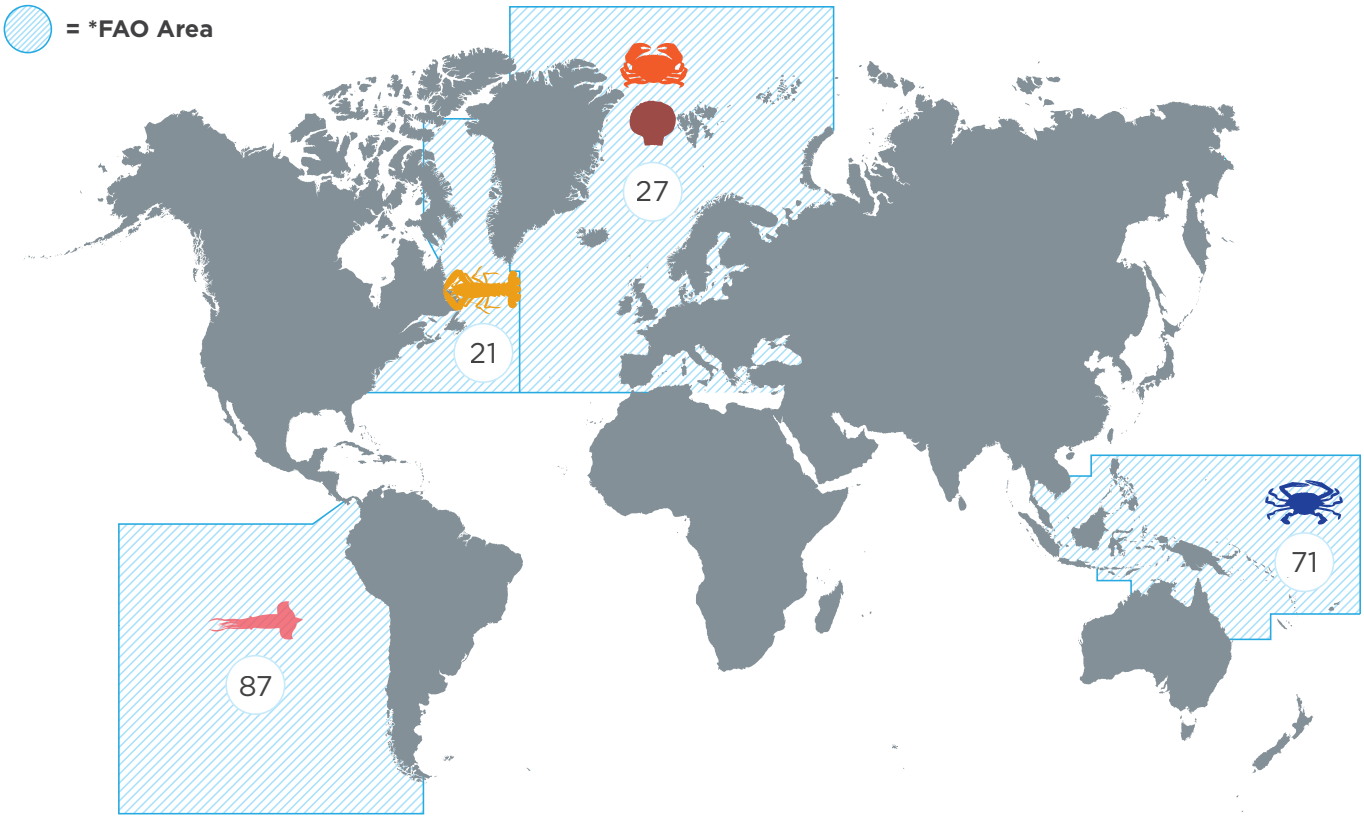
Jumbo Flying Squid
Dosidicus gigas



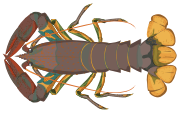
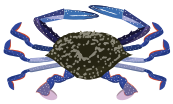
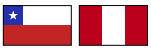
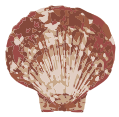
American Lobster
Homarus americanus



Queen Scallops
Chlamys opercularis



SPECIES INFORMATION

SPECIES	CAPTURE METHOD	FAO MAJOR FISHING AREA	COUNTRY	WWF ASSESSMENT	FURTHER INFORMATION
American Lobster *Homarus americanus* 	Pots (traps) 	FAO 21	Canada 	Certified by the MSC	Part of the fishery is MSC certified. The stock is assessed to be in good condition and the fishing method is assessed to be low impact. Management is considered to be effective.
Blue Swimming Crab *Portunus armatus* 	Gillnets and traps 	FAO 71	Vietnam 	Medium priority Fishery Improvement Project	The Kien Giang blue swimming crab fishery supports the livelihoods of an estimated 20,000 fishers and their families and is an important export product for Vietnam. A collaborative FIP has been established to address issues identified in the fishery such as the harvest of undersized crab and gravid females, lack of knowledge of the stock and lack of enforcement. For more information: https://fisheryprogress.org/fip-profile/vietnam-blue-swimming-crab-bottom-gillnetpottrap
Brown Crab *Cancer pagurus* 	Pots (traps) 	FAO 27	UK 	Low priority Certified by the MSC	Management is considered to be effective and various approaches are applied such as TACs and area closures. The fishery is assessed to have low impact on the ecosystem. Brown crab is sourced from the MSC certified SSMO Shetland inshore brown crab and scallop fishery. For more information: https://fisheries.msc.org/en/fisheries/ssmo-shetland-inshore-brown-crab-and-scallop/
Jumbo Flying Squid *Dosidicus gigas* 	Pole and line (jigs) 	FAO 87	Chile, Peru 	Low priority Improvement required	Stocks of cephalopods are difficult to assess, however, this species of squid seems resistant to intense exploitation due to its short life span and reproduction cycles that allow rapid stock renewal. Management is considered to be partly effective. The fishery is assessed to have low impact on the sea bed habitat.
Queen Scallop *Chlamys opercularis* 	Demersal trawl (otter) 	FAO 27	North Atlantic - various countries	Low priority Improvement required	Queen scallop has a low vulnerability to fishing pressure. Actual stock assessment and fishery data are scarce for this area.

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